United Nations S/2011/759

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 December 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 29 of Security Council resolution 2010 (2011), in which the Council requested me to report on all aspects of the resolution every four months. The report provides an update on major developments that occurred in Somalia on the three main tracks — (a) political; (b) security; and (c) humanitarian, recovery and development, and human rights — during the period from the issuance of my report of 30 August 2011 (S/2011/549) to 30 November 2011. It also assesses the progress made in carrying out the United Nations strategy for Somalia, as well as the implementation of the road map for ending the transition.

II. Political situation

2. The reporting period was dominated by the adoption by the transitional federal institutions of the comprehensive road map for ending the Somali transition (see appendix), in accordance with the June 2011 Kampala Accord, and subsequent progress towards its implementation.

3. The road map sets out priority tasks to be completed by 20 August 2012 in the areas of security, constitutional reform and elections, outreach and reconciliation, and good governance. It was adopted at a broad-based consultative meeting held in Mogadishu from 4 to 6 September and chaired by my Special Representative. Attendees included the President, the Speaker and the Prime Minister, the Presidents of "Puntland" and "Galmudug", and representatives of Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a, as well as members of the diplomatic community in Mogadishu.

4. On 15 October, the Government of Kenya launched "Operation Defend the Nation" into Somali territory. The operation followed a series of kidnappings of foreigners, including aid workers in Kenya, which the country attributes to Al-Shabaab.

5. A joint communiqué issued by the Government of Kenya and the Transitional Federal Government on 18 October stated that the two Governments would cooperate in undertaking security and military operations. In a letter dated 17 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/646), to which the joint communiqué was annexed, the Permanent

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Representative noted that Kenya had decided to take remedial and pre-emptive action. The President and the Prime Minister of Somalia issued a "clarification statement" on 26 October stating that Somalia and Kenya remained committed to working together. An additional joint communiqué of the Transitional Federal Government and Kenya, issued on 31 October, clarified that the Kenyan security operation inside Somalia was aimed at eliminating the threat posed by Al-Shabaab to the national security and economic well-being of Kenya and was based on the legitimate right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. It also stated that the threat must be fought jointly by the two nations with support from the international community. Both the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) have expressed their support for the Kenyan security operation.

6. The period saw a jostling for power in the Juba regions of southern Somalia, where several entities emerged that were seeking to establish competing regional administrations. The Transitional Federal Government has expressed its desire to engage those entities in order to address these and other issues.

7. The authorities in "Puntland" and "Somaliland" continued to exchange hostile rhetoric over the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag. On 8 October, the President of "Somaliland" visited the disputed town of Laascaanood. In a press statement, the "Puntland" administration warned that this might ignite conflict in the area. On 9 November, "Puntland" warned "Somaliland" not to interfere in clan disputes and accused its administration of stirring up public unrest and causing the displacement of people in the Erigavo district of Sanaag region.

8. On 26 October, "Somaliland's" Minister of National Planning and Development introduced a draft national development plan for the period 2012-2016. The plan is aimed at employment generation, human resource development, technological advancement, effective and efficient governance, increased competitiveness and the raising of income levels. Meanwhile, on 25 October, ahead of municipal elections scheduled for April 2012, the "Somaliland" House of Representatives approved a bill lowering the voting eligibility age for municipal elections from 35 to 25. The bill was adopted by the House of Elders on 22 November and is now awaiting approval by the President of "Somaliland".

A. Support for the political process

9. My Special Representative continued to use his good offices to support the transitional federal institutions in implementing the road map in support of the peace process. In this regard, he has engaged Somalis within and outside the country, including members of the Somali diaspora resident in the United States of America, Canada, Denmark and Italy. Meanwhile, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) worked with the Transitional Federal Government to address the emergence of regional administrations, especially those in south-central Somalia.

10. As part of his good offices, my Special Representative made regular visits to Somalia and neighbouring countries. On 23 September, on the margins of the General Assembly, I convened a mini-summit on Somalia to mobilize international support and resources for the Transitional Federal Government and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Participants, inter alia, urged Somali leaders

to fully implement the road map and welcomed the reopening of the Embassy of Turkey in Mogadishu, as well as the intention of Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to reopen their embassies there.

11. I welcome the continuing work of the International Contact Group on Somalia, which held its 20th meeting in Copenhagen from 29 to 30 September, with the participation of all signatories to the road map. The forum agreed that the timely implementation of the road map would be critical, in particular the drafting and adoption of a constitution, its endorsement by a constituent assembly, and parliamentary reforms, with a view to ending the transition in a timely manner.

B. Implementation of the road map for ending the transition

12. The Security Council, in its resolution 2010 (2011), requested me to provide an update on progress made by the transitional federal institutions in terms of the road map. Regrettably, a number of agreed deadlines were missed. The compliance mechanisms envisaged in the road map — the regional political initiative and the international coordination and monitoring group — have yet to meet. However, a technical committee, comprising representatives of the transitional federal institutions, the regions and the international community, has met twice and agreed that progress will be tracked through four subcommittees (on the finalization of a draft constitution, outreach and reconciliation, parliamentary reform, and good governance), while the Joint Security Committee will take responsibility for security. On 24 November, the Transitional Federal Government produced a progress report that will be evaluated by the technical committee.

13. The following progress has been made on the four priority tasks aimed at ending the transition before 20 August 2012 (see appendix).

Security

14. The Joint Security Committee held a structured two-day meeting in Mogadishu from 27 to 28 October, with expanded representation including from "Puntland", "Galmudug" and Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a. The meeting was chaired by my Special Representative and the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government. The Committee agreed on the need for the equitable sharing of resources across the security sector. The draft national security and stabilization plan was approved by the Council of Ministers on 26 October and has been referred to Parliament for adoption.

Constitution

15. There was some progress in the establishment of the technical bodies required to finalize a new constitution for Somalia, although major substantive issues have yet to be resolved. These include the borders of the country, the role of sharia, the nature of the State (federal or unitary) and the system of Government (presidential or parliamentary). In respect of the constitutional drafting process, the Transitional Federal Government appointed a nine-member committee of experts on 23 September that will work together with the existing Independent Federal Constitution Commission to finalize the constitution and carry out public consultation. On 20 November, the Transitional Federal Government appointed a joint committee to prepare for the adoption of the draft constitution and to prepare

recommendations for the reform of the Transitional Federal Parliament. Meanwhile, preparations began for a national consultative constitutional conference to be held in Garoowe from 15 to 18 December to address contentious issues.

16. With regard to electoral preparations, on 17 November the Council of Ministers of the Transitional Federal Government tasked a select Cabinet committee with delivering, by 15 January 2012: (a) draft legislation related to the establishment of an independent electoral commission and nominations for members of the commission; (b) rules governing the conduct of elections at the district, regional and national levels; and (c) laws related to the formation and registration of political parties.

Political outreach and reconciliation

17. The Transitional Federal Government took a number of significant steps to strengthen its relations with regional administrations and civil society. From 26 to 28 November, a civil society meeting was held in Mogadishu. The 60 participants had been selected according to the 4.5 clan-based formula, with six representatives each from the Transitional Federal Government, the Transitional Federal Parliament, the regional administrations and Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a. The civil society organizations agreed to endorse the implementation of the road map and that they should play a principal role in such implementation.

Good governance

18. The Transitional Federal Government has reported that its Select Cabinet Committee on Anti-Corruption recommended the re-establishment of the Bureau for Investigation of Corruption on 17 November. On 30 November, the governance subcommittee met at the Ministry of Finance of the Transitional Federal Government for a briefing from the Ministry on revenues, receipts and expenditures, and discussed options and actions aimed at improving accountability and transparency.

C. Targeted sanctions

19. On 13 September, the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea received a briefing from the Coordinator of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group on the Group's work programme mandated pursuant to paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2002 (2011).

20. On 9 November, the Committee received a briefing from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the first report of the Emergency Relief Coordinator pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1972 (2011) (see S/2011/694). The Chair of the Committee delivered the 120-day report, pursuant to paragraph 11 (g) of resolution 1844 (2008), to the Council on 16 November 2011.

III. Security situation

21. The Transitional Federal Government and its allied forces made continued gains against Al-Shabaab, although these came at a high human cost and the situation remained extremely fluid. By early in November, the Transitional Federal

Government and AMISOM were present across almost all 16 districts in Mogadishu, albeit so thinly stretched that many districts remained insecure. While Al-Shabaab retained little overt combat presence in Mogadishu, its almost daily terrorist attacks, including an attack involving a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device that killed more than 170 people on 4 October, reflected technological improvements and placed all areas of Mogadishu at risk.

22. The creation by the Transitional Federal Government of a "Mogadishu security plan" failed to stem the repeated killings perpetrated by some of its armed elements against one another, civilians and internally displaced persons. The threat posed by certain genuine Transitional Federal Government elements was complicated further because some criminals, armed elements and Al-Shabaab fighters wore Transitional Federal Government uniforms when carrying out attacks. Furthermore, civil unrest against Government-instigated aid diversion and mismanagement grew.

23. Groups and entities loosely allied with the Transitional Federal Government have expanded their presence in Gedo and Juba Hoose regions, following the start of the Kenyan operation on 15 October.

24. In Galguduud and Hiraan, Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a, with the support of Ethiopia, continued to fight Al-Shabaab.

25. Multiple killings and attacks over clan, criminal, piracy and terrorist issues have taken place in "Puntland". Actual and threatened abductions of aid workers included the hostage-taking of two Danish Demining Group staff in southern Gaalkacyo on 25 October.

A. Progress towards the full deployment and strengthening of the African Union Mission in Somalia

26. AMISOM, supported by the United Nations, has continued to intensify efforts towards reaching its mandated troop strength of 12,000 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1964 (2010). Currently, the strength of the force stands at approximately 9,800. One additional battalion from Djibouti and another from Burundi are expected to deploy in December 2011 and January 2012, respectively, together with contingent-owned equipment. This would bring the total force strength of AMISOM to approximately 11,500. In addition, 14 staff officers from the East African Standby Brigade Coordination Mechanism were deployed on 4 October 2011 to reinforce the AMISOM force headquarters.

27. The United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) continued to provide logistical support as authorized by the Security Council in resolution 2010 (2011). It continued to improve AMISOM communications and information technology networks, and continued its medical support for AMISOM, conducting 58 medical evacuation, transfer and repatriation flights from Mogadishu for a total of 163 AMISOM personnel from 16 August to 30 November 2011. The African Union/United Nations Information Support Team continued to assist in shaping the information environment and enhancing the visibility of AMISOM. In addition, UNSOA upgraded essential supplies and services and established a ration supply chain, which helped to improve operations as well as the quality of life of AMISOM personnel.

28. With the expansion of AMISOM across Mogadishu, planning and construction are under way to provide facilities in north-eastern Mogadishu. Progress continues to be made in the construction of permanent facilities, both prefabricated and locally built. The air terminal, forward logistics base and kitchen at the University base are now operational. Phase 1 of the permanent headquarters is to be completed early in 2012. Initial support facilities for the incoming Djibouti battalion are under construction with a view to meeting its deployment timelines. Moreover, UNSOA supported the African Union and AMISOM in providing predeployment training in Burundi and Djibouti and in conducting technical inspections of contingent-owned equipment.

29. UNSOA continued to prioritize the training of AMISOM personnel to improve capacity in line with Security Council resolution 1863 (2009). So far, a total of more than 2,505 personnel have been trained in various programmes relevant to peacekeeping.

30. The United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) supported the African Union Peace Support Operations Division in the day-to-day management and planning of the deployment of AMISOM. In order to enable the African Union to gain real-time situational awareness of AMISOM operations, UNOAU planners are assisting in the operationalization of the Peace Support Operations Centre in Addis Ababa.

31. The United Nations continues to work closely with the African Union in planning the next phase of operations for AMISOM, taking into account the new realities created in Mogadishu and southern Somalia. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, my Special Representative for Somalia and the Head of UNOAU participated in a ministerial-level meeting of AMISOM troop-contributing countries and other interested countries, namely, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, held in Addis Ababa on 14 November 2011. The participants agreed to continue joint planning activities in order to develop options for tying together all the ongoing military operations in Somalia into a coordinated and coherent effort against Al-Shabaab, to extend the authority of the Transitional Federal Government beyond the capital and to create space for the effective implementation of the road map. In this context, United Nations planners worked with the African Union, AMISOM and troop contributors to develop a draft strategic concept for AMISOM future operations, which would form a basis for detailed military and police planning, including the revision of the concept of operations.

32. On 2 December, these issues were considered in meetings of the Chiefs of Defence Staff of AMISOM and the African Union Peace and Security Council. The latter adopted a communiqué requesting Kenya to favourably consider the integration of its forces into AMISOM, and welcomed the decision of Ethiopia to support the AMISOM-Transitional Federal Government-Kenya operation. The Peace and Security Council requested the African Union Commission to expedite, together with the United Nations and other partners, the finalization of the strategic concept for its early consideration. Moreover, it requested the Commission to make recommendations aimed at enhancing the mandate of AMISOM and to authorize its strengthening as required. The Peace and Security Council also decided to authorize AMISOM to train and deploy vessel protection detachments. It urged the United Nations Security Council to expand the United Nations support package to meet, from United Nations assessed contributions, the requirements set out in the strategic

concept, including the provision of force enablers and multipliers, the deployment of AMISOM vessel protection detachments, reimbursement for troop allowances and contingent-owned equipment, and the deployment of formed police units, as well as the integration of Kenyan troops into AMISOM. The Peace and Security Council reiterated its request to the Security Council to adopt a resolution enforcing measures aimed at controlling access to the ports of Kismaayo, Xarardheere, Marka and Baraawe and an air exclusion zone. The Peace and Security Council also encouraged the Security Council to consider creative and action-oriented steps, including an immediate partial rehatting of AMISOM as a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the sector of Mogadishu and its environs with a peace consolidation mandate, while the efforts led by the African Union and the Transitional Federal Government would continue in the rest of Somalia.

33. AMISOM continues to face serious resource gaps. Reimbursements to troop contributors for contingent-owned equipment are now nine months in arrears, owing to insufficient resources in the trust fund. Troop-contributing countries face significant equipment shortfalls, and lack enablers and force multipliers required by the difficult security environment. As the situation on the ground continues to evolve, with an increasing likelihood that AMISOM will soon deploy troops outside Mogadishu, it is necessary that funding be adequate, secure and predictable in order to facilitate better planning and operational capabilities.

34. AMISOM engineers began demining training in September. This will improve the Mission's capacity to clear and secure newly taken areas of the capital. AMISOM destroyed 1,735 explosive items, including 1,720 items of unexploded ordnance and 15 improvised explosive devices.

B. Strengthening of the Somali security institutions

35. In addition to the progress made in finalizing the draft national security and stabilization plan referred to in paragraph 14 above, the international community continued its support for the building of Somali security institutions.

Military

36. As of the end of November, according to payroll data, the Somali National Security Force numbered some 10,300 troops within Mogadishu. This included 869 recruits who had completed their training with the European Union training mission in Uganda in September. An additional 620 troops, non-commissioned officers and officers began training with the mission in November. Stipends for June and July 2011 were paid in August. The stipends for August and September for troops paid by the United States of America were disbursed in mid-November. The United States will provide funding for stipends for 7,034 National Security Force troops until mid-2012. Italy and the African Union are working on the payment of stipends for the remaining 3,274 National Security Force troops.

37. A source of ongoing concern is the lack of barracks accommodation for trained Transitional Federal Government troops, which is resulting in loose discipline of and control over the troops. The expansion of Jazeera camp, funded by the European Union, continues; it will provide accommodation for 2,000 troops when completed.

Police

38. The total strength of the Somali Police Force, trained with international assistance, currently stands at 5,370.

39. During the reporting period, the Somali Police Force undertook to expand its coverage to all areas captured by the Transitional Federal Government forces supported by AMISOM in Mogadishu, with special attention to camps for internally displaced persons and food distribution points. Police stations were inspected with a view to rehabilitation or reconstruction, while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed proposals for mobile police posts for key strategic areas.

40. Police stipends are nine months in arrears. With support from Japan and the European Union, UNPOS, UNDP and AMISOM completed payments for 3,074 Somali Police Force officers for January to May 2010, and 3,500 police are in the process of being paid their stipends for June to September 2010. Funding has been committed for stipends for October 2010 to February 2011. Efforts have been made for the payment of four months' allowance to 1,314 Somali police officers who took a 2011 refresher course at the Mogadishu Police Academy. In addition, UNDP and UNPOS facilitated the distribution of blue uniforms, helmets and handcuffs to trained personnel.

41. In "Puntland", the Peacebuilding Fund has provided $3 million to support efforts to professionalize the police and address community tensions by assisting with the permanent resettlement of internally displaced persons. During the reporting period, UNDP trained 600 police officers, including 20 women, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assisted the permanent settlement of internally displaced persons, with the local authorities providing 378 land titles in Gaalkacyo, "Puntland".

Mine action

42. During the reporting period, the Transitional Federal Government police responded to 59 calls relating to explosive threats, recovering 256 items of unexploded ordnance and 11 improvised explosive devices. This gradual scaling-up of capacity illustrates the ability of the Transitional Federal Government to respond in areas where AMISOM cannot, while providing a clear safety and security service for the Somali population.

Justice and corrections

43. As at 30 November, 104 judges and prosecutors in Mogadishu, "Somaliland" and "Puntland" were enrolled in training courses supported by UNDP and implemented by University law faculties in Mogadishu, Garoowe and Hargeysa. The courses will be completed in December 2011. Somali legal aid providers supported by UNDP handled more than 5,000 cases in 2011. UNDP also continued to support 27 legal aid centres throughout Somalia, working through bar associations, university law faculties and local non-governmental organizations.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

44. The Transitional Federal Government has established an interim inter-ministerial coordination committee to address the issue of disengaging

combatants and other armed militia members and youth. UNPOS, IGAD, AMISOM and members of the inter-agency working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Somalia have expressed their readiness to provide technical support to the committee. However, the 60 ex-combatants referred to in my previous report remain in Transitional Federal Government cantonment at the Marino site in Mogadishu, and their number is reported to have grown. The status of the group at the Marino site remains unclear, and there has been no progress in addressing the situation on the ground.

C. Piracy

45. Since my report of 25 October 2011 pursuant to Security Council resolution 1950 (2010) (S/2011/662), the number of ships held has fallen from 15 to 14, while the total number of hostages has dropped from 316 to 290, according to the International Maritime Organization. On 17 November, following its 10th plenary meeting, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, inter alia, underlined its support for the Kampala process facilitating dialogue among Somali authorities, and noted the United Nations call to consider convening future meetings of the Contact Group and/or its working groups inside Somalia to strengthen coordination on the ground.

46. The United Nations continues to implement counter-piracy programmes in the Somali criminal justice sector, as well as public information campaigns in south central Somalia and "Puntland". The counter-piracy work carried out in "Somaliland" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will come to an end early in 2012, following the decision of "Somaliland" to withdraw from the agreement to accept convicted pirates from Seychelles, and the unexplained release of pirates from Hargeysa prison.

47. Regarding the management of the natural resources and waters of Somalia, particularly in relation to piracy, there have been no significant developments since my report of 25 October 2011 (S/2011/661), despite the priority placed on this issue in the road map.

IV. Humanitarian, recovery and development, and human rights situations

A. Humanitarian situation

48. During September, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate and famine spread to new areas of southern Somalia. In addition to southern Bakool, Shabelle Hoose, parts of Shabelle Dhexe, and hosting areas for internally displaced persons in the Afgooye corridor and in Mogadishu — where famine began between July and August 2011 — famine was declared in the entire Bay region early in September. An estimated 750,000 people were living in the famine-affected areas and were at risk of death.

49. From October onwards, the trend changed and three of the six affected regions, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, were lifted out of famine in mid-November, although they remain at pre-famine levels. This was due to the increased

humanitarian assistance in the areas in crisis in southern Somalia. These improvements can be sustained only if the current level of emergency assistance continues. Famine persists in parts of Middle Shabelle and among the internally displaced populations of Afgooye and Mogadishu. An estimated 4 million Somalis remain in an acute food and livelihood crisis countrywide, with 250,000 still at risk of death.

50. Despite access constraints, humanitarian organizations have been able to scale up their activities since famine was declared. In many parts of the country, however, access to populations in crisis is granted only after lengthy negotiations and is limited to specific humanitarian sectors or districts.

51. On 28 November, Al-Shabaab banned six United Nations agencies and 10 non-governmental organizations from operating in territories that it controls, and occupied humanitarian compounds in Hudur and Wajid in Bakool region, Baidoa in Bay region, Belet Weyne in Hiraan region and Marka in Lower Shabelle region. Five humanitarian staff members were held for up to two days before being released unharmed, and several humanitarian compounds were looted. While some non-governmental organizations remain, Al-Shabaab's decision places at risk the fragile improvement in the humanitarian situation in southern Somalia, where 3 million Somalis remain in humanitarian crisis.

52. The start of the October-December rains had a negative impact on the population in crisis, triggering a rise in water-borne respiratory diseases and malaria, potentially fatal to malnourished populations. The rains prompted planting activities in southern Somalia; however, reduced agricultural production is expected in the Deyr harvest in January, given the large population migration from the affected areas in recent months.

53. After a decline in September, internal displacement increased dramatically in October, when fighting resumed in Mogadishu and parts of southern Somalia. External displacement rates decreased compared with the third quarter of the year, with only 67,000 Somalis seeking refuge in neighbouring countries between September and November. This is attributed to fighting in areas bordering Kenya, which made it almost impossible for refugees to cross the border.

54. Humanitarian funding for Somalia continued to increase, although not at the same rate as in July and August. The Consolidated Appeal for Somalia has been the most comprehensively funded appeal in 2011, with more than $800 million received out of the $1 billion requested. Traditional and non-traditional donors have responded generously to the needs of the Somali people, especially since famine began.

Humanitarian activities

55. The fourth quarter of the year saw a significant scaling-up in humanitarian deliveries in nearly all sectors, including food, water, nutrition and health. In October, more than 2.6 million Somalis received food assistance. So far this year, more than 1.2 million people have benefited from access to sustainable water, including 575,000 since the outbreak of the crisis in July, and more than 1.8 million people have been provided with temporary provision of safe water, with the majority reached since July. From 30 to 31 August, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees visited settlements of internally displaced persons in

Dolo and Mogadishu, where he called on all parties to cease violence, respect humanitarian law and allow unfettered access to all people in need.

56. Since the declaration of famine, the World Food Programme has scaled up its response, whose coverage rose from a monthly average of 700,000 people in July to more than 1.1 million in October. Nonetheless, the conflict, poor road infrastructure exacerbated by above-average rains, congestion at ports and insecurity continue to impede access to parts of the country, and significant gaps are still reported in the regions of Juba Hoose, Shabelle Dhexe and southern Galguduud.

57. In September and October, partners of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reached some 65,000 children, out of the 450,000 acutely malnourished children under 5 years of age, mainly in the south, where 75 per cent of acutely malnourished children live. As a measure to prevent further malnutrition and mortality among those at risk, agencies continued to support an average of 50,000 families per month through blanket supplementary feeding programmes. In addition, 20,000 families were admitted into "wet feeding" programmes.

58. During the reporting period, humanitarian mine action actors cleared more than 7 km^2 of land for use by the local population, destroying 383 explosive items, including 7 anti-personnel mines, 2 anti-tank mines and 374 items of unexploded ordnance. To mitigate the impact of such devices, awareness messages were disseminated to more than 25,000 people in September.

B. Recovery and development activities

59. During November, the United Nations, together with Government counterparts and civil society, set joint priorities for 2012 under the United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy. In addition, the "Somaliland" national development plan was discussed by donors, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and the World Bank at a high-level aid coordination forum held in Hargeysa on 22 November.

60. Under the social services outcome of the Assistance Strategy, access to health care, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene increased. The implementation of the essential package of health services began in "Somaliland" and "Puntland". The introduction of public-private partnerships relating to rural water supplies in "Puntland" and "Somaliland" progressed, with new water companies being formed to operate water supplies. Preparations for the major rehabilitation of water systems in two villages began in November, and the rehabilitation of other small-scale water supplies and schools and health-care facilities continued throughout "Puntland" and "Somaliland".

61. Under the poverty reduction and livelihoods outcome of the Assistance Strategy, more than 150,000 households in southern and central Somalia benefited from a cash-for-work programme and employment creation. Agricultural inputs were distributed to 158,000 households in southern Somalia, and 2.6 million animals were vaccinated. A public-private partnership relating to solid waste and water supply management was established in Mogadishu. In "Puntland", the United Nations built fish markets, undertook the mass treatment of livestock in seven districts and provided microfinance. In "Somaliland", the United Nations implemented water schemes, constructed health facilities and rehabilitated roads.

62. In September, under the good governance and human security outcome of the Assistance Strategy, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime led a mission to Mogadishu in order to plan an assessment of the Somali prison sector with the Minister of Justice. This will build on the findings of the report by the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the current situation within the Mogadishu central prison. In "Somaliland", the Ministry of Finance, with the support of UNDP, increased its third-quarter revenue collection to $24 million, reflecting a 90 per cent increase compared with the same quarter in 2010. This enabled the Government to double the salaries of civil servants and security personnel.

C. Stabilization and recovery efforts in Mogadishu

63. The United Nations continued projects aimed at improving security in Mogadishu, including the removal of explosive remnants of war. Through the joint Youth for Change project, the United Nations supported district safety committees. UNDP provided medical referral, psychosocial support and legal advice to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and reached agreement with the Chief Justice of the Somali Supreme Court to support mobile courts. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme undertook consultations on a new programme designed to provide sustainable employment to approximately 1,000 people and 15,000 temporary workdays through the improvement of economic infrastructure. In November, the International Organization for Migration began a new three-month waste sanitation programme to provide emergency livelihood support for 800 internally displaced persons, most of whom are women.

64. As part of its recovery and stabilization strategy for Mogadishu, the United Nations presented a phased strategy and set of viable projects to the International Contact Group meeting in Copenhagen on 30 September. Some projects are ongoing, as described above, but further implementation depends on the future availability of funds. The strategy, which was agreed upon with United Nations agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations, ministries of the Transitional Federal Government and the Benadir administration, builds on Transitional Federal Government priorities (human security, basic services and employment) agreed upon in June. The activities complement the humanitarian response and incorporate principles of sustainability, accountability and transparency.

65. Some ministries of the Transitional Federal Government, including the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Education, delivered some support to schools in Mogadishu. However, the Transitional Federal Government's collection of revenue in certain areas, such as port fees and bilateral donor aid to individuals and ministries in the Government, remains opaque. The Ministry of Finance has stated that customs from the seaport and airport go to the Central Bank and are accounted for by the Accountant General and the Auditor General. Expenditure by the Transitional Federal Government has focused on operating costs, including the payment of salaries for civil servants and ministry overheads. There is a lack of information regarding municipal taxes collected from local markets and businesses, and the legislation for telecommunications and the media sector needs to be revised and uniformly applied. The Central Bank Act of 2011 was adopted by Cabinet and Parliament in September,

while the Financial Institutions Act and the Public Finance Management Act are both pending.

D. Human rights and protection of civilians

66. Al-Shabaab is reported to be forcibly recruiting in Lower Shebelle and executing people on suspicion of spying. Grenade attacks against the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM often result in civilian deaths.

67. Increased military operations in the southern regions of Somalia resulted in civilian casualties and displacement. On 30 October, an air strike in Jilib town in Juba Dhexe reportedly killed at least 3 people and wounded more than 50, most of them women and children. Kenya has announced that it will investigate all reports of civilian casualties linked to its operation. On 31 October, in a joint communiqué issued by Somalia and Kenya, the Transitional Federal Government committed to seeking the assistance of the International Criminal Court in investigating Al-Shabaab for crimes against humanity, with a view to its indictment.

68. In Mogadishu, there were numerous reports of looting, murder and sexual violence carried out by armed men in military uniforms against internally displaced people. The Transitional Federal Government emergency decree of 13 August 2011, which prohibits militia from entering camps for the internally displaced, is largely unenforced. Trials have resulted in death sentences and some executions, despite the moratorium on the death penalty announced in the context of the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council. The review was concluded in September and resulted in the adoption by Somalia of all 155 recommendations made to improve the human rights situation in the country.

69. On 10 November, a UNCHR-commissioned report entitled "Civilian harm in Somalia: creating an appropriate response" was issued. The report, by the non-governmental organization Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC), recommends the establishment of a cell to track, analyse, investigate and respond to all incidents of civilian harm. AMISOM fully endorsed the report, and funding will be sought from donors to establish the cell and the related compensation mechanism.

70. "Puntland" is drawing up legislation on female genital mutilation and on the establishment of human rights institutions. Meanwhile, the arrest and detention of more than 300 youths in "Puntland" on suspicion of linkages with Al-Shabaab raised serious concern.

E. Child protection

71. My Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visited Mogadishu on 23 November to support the efforts of the United Nations country task force in advancing the dialogue with the Government on ending grave violations against children. During the visit, she secured a commitment from the President and the Prime Minister to prepare an action plan for ending the recruitment and use of children by the Transitional Federal Government, in line with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). Furthermore, new military and civilian

focal points were nominated by the Transitional Federal Government to work with the United Nations to this end.

72. An unconfirmed number of former Al-Shabaab child recruits are being held by the Transitional Federal Government; my Special Representative was able to meet with some of them. Since her visit, UNICEF has undertaken to provide reintegration assistance to these children, and to assist the Government in finding an alternative site where child-specific services can be provided. Ensuring that children formerly associated with Al-Shabaab have access to care in accordance with international norms and standards for child protection will be a priority in the months to come.

73. More than 200 grave violations against children were reportedly committed during the reporting period, involving primarily child recruitment, the use of children in hostilities, killing and maiming, attacks on schools and the denial of humanitarian access and perpetrated mainly by Al-Shabaab in south-central Somalia.

74. Despite the fact that Al-Shabaab had blocked the establishment by the United Nations of child-friendly spaces, more than 36,000 children have gained access to these facilities, which have registered 378 separated children.

75. The United Nations in Somalia continued its efforts to address child protection concerns through the country task force on monitoring and reporting, which met for the second time in October. In addition, a Child Protection Adviser has been seconded to UNPOS.

F. Women and peace and security

76. On 14 November, UNPOS supported the Transitional Federal Government Minister of Women's Development and Family Affairs in convening a meeting with representatives of 32 Somali women's organizations from south-central Somalia, "Puntland", Galmuduug and the diaspora, in order to develop effective strategies for ensuring women's engagement in the transitional tasks. The United Nations is also supporting the conduct of consultations on women's political participation in "Somaliland" pursuant to a presidential decree issued in September.

77. From 22 to 24 November, the African Union and the United Nations conducted predeployment training in Bujumbura for 40 officers from an incoming Burundi battalion, in order to build awareness and reinforce the policy of zero tolerance for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse by AMISOM peacekeepers.

V. Coordination

A. The United Nations presence and coordinated approach in Somalia

78. The integrated strategic framework that guides United Nations activity in Somalia has been revised and aligned with the road map. Despite the challenging and volatile security situation, United Nations operations in Somalia see an average of 1,000 personnel present in the country daily. Risks are being managed through regular assessments, including through decisions on acceptable risk and the deployment of additional security capacity and of lifesaving and evacuation assets.

79. As at 30 November, UNPOS had deployed 28 personnel inside Somalia, with 14 in Hargeysa, 10 in Garoowe and 4 in Mogadishu. Full deployment of staff is expected following the construction of sufficient accommodation that meets minimum security standards. Permanent accommodation for approximately 32 UNPOS and UNSOA staff is due to be completed by the end of 2011.

80. Negotiations were initiated with the Transitional Federal Government for the conclusion of status-of-mission agreements for both UNPOS and UNSOA. In addition, my Special Representative wrote to the regional authorities in "Puntland" and "Somaliland", specifying the privileges, immunities, facilities, exemptions and rights to be accorded to UNPOS and its personnel.

B. Cooperation among the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union and the United Nations

81. The United Nations works closely with African Union and IGAD counterparts in all aspects of its work on Somalia. The holding of monthly coordination meetings among UNPOS, AMISOM and IGAD at the technical and principals levels continued. The principals of AMISOM and IGAD met in Addis Ababa on 23 August 2011 to forge a common position on the peace process in Somalia as well as a standing arrangement for reporting, capacity-building and the sharing of information with the Transitional Federal Government.

82. Furthermore, the United Nations is working closely with AMISOM and IGAD to enhance cooperation among civilian personnel working on Somalia. This includes increased collaboration on security, political, recovery and humanitarian activities through joint analyses, briefings and missions to Somalia, as well as technical support and training.

83. A joint political strategy is being prepared among the African Union, IGAD and the United Nations with a view to providing directions that would be supported by the African Union's military strategic concept. This is aimed at ensuring optimal coordination in order to enhance the successful implementation of the road map.

VI. Resource mobilization

84. The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM received an uncaveated contribution of $500,000 from India. In addition, the United Kingdom pledged £60,000 for AMISOM troop welfare. Negotiations are ongoing with Canada and Denmark, regarding possible support. The Trust Fund has an uncommitted balance of $6.1 million, mainly caveated for non-military purposes.

85. The Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia received €300,000 ($413,160) from Finland to support an UNPOS project on outreach and reconciliation in Somalia, as well as $47,065 from Switzerland to support the technical committee tasked with facilitation, coordination and oversight of the implementation of the road map. The Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia has an uncommitted balance of $1.5 million.

86. The trust fund in support of Somali transitional security institutions has an uncommitted balance of $400,000.

87. Early in November, my Special Representative and the Prime Minister jointly signed an estimate of resources required for the implementation of the road map. The total amount, $35.6 million, is based on a mapping exercise and gap analysis conducted by the Transitional Federal Government and UNPOS. It excludes needs related to the security benchmark, which would require separate costing.

88. Since its inception, in January 2010, the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia has received $11 million in contributions and has disbursed $7 million.

VII. Observations/recommendations

89. Over the years, the Transitional Federal Government has faced several challenges, has overcome some of them, and has had to confront new challenges. The resilience of the Government indicates that, with determination and proper support, it can begin to anchor itself across Somalia. This will require fortitude and full engagement with the road map, and the ability to cooperate internally and coordinate with external actors.

90. Somalia has been a priority, and my commitment is steadfast. The United Nations is determined to support the return of Somalia to normalcy.

91. We must continue to approach the complex problems in Somalia with care and sensitivity. As we move towards the end of the transition in August 2012, special efforts should be made to protect the hard-won security and political gains of the past few years. We must ensure that all efforts ultimately contribute to the delivery of the road map. I hope that the upcoming events, such as those planned in London and Istanbul, will help to strengthen our engagement on ways to support Somalia.

92. The Security Council, in its resolution 2010 (2011), requested me to provide an update on progress made by the transitional federal institutions against the road map. Regrettably, as outlined in paragraphs 12 to 18 above, some agreed deadlines have been missed. While I welcome the movement on process, the transitional federal institutions must make tangible progress on the key deliverables, especially those that require minimal resources. Priorities over the next few months include the adoption of the national security and stabilization plan by Parliament, the finalization of the constitution and the reform of Parliament.

93. In this regard, it is important to note that spoilers may be subject to targeted measures and that the Security Council has frequently stated that future support for the transitional federal institutions will be contingent upon the completion of these tasks. While I welcome the stated commitment on combating corruption, I urge the Transitional Federal Government to redouble its efforts to eliminate any suspected financial corruption or mishandling of donor assistance.

94. While I laud the generosity of donors, especially in response to the humanitarian catastrophe, the resources available to the United Nations and AMISOM for Somalia are not commensurate with the challenges or the mandates given. I recognize the need for austerity measures in the current economic and financial climate, but, even with increased revenue collection, Somalia needs sustained help in order to implement the road map. I welcome and encourage the role of new donors in this regard.

95. At the same time, Somalia must take full charge of its own affairs. It should generate and use its own resources to build institutional capacity. The United Nations stands ready to support the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government to improve revenue collection. This is essential for the long-term viability of the country.

96. Recalling the relevant provisions of resolutions 1964 (2010) and 2010 (2011), I renew the appeal to Member States, made in my previous report, to immediately provide support for the deployment of AMISOM troops.

97. The significant achievements of AMISOM must not divert attention from the fact that it remains underequipped and underfunded. As I have stated in my previous reports, critical gaps also remain in the United Nations support package for AMISOM, particularly the lack of force multipliers and reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment, which needs to be made more predictable and sustainable. Reimbursements are currently nine months in arrears, placing an unacceptable strain on the limited financial resources of troop-contributing countries that are already making tremendous sacrifices on behalf of the international community. Furthermore, in the event that AMISOM troops begin to be deployed outside Mogadishu, the operational requirements necessitate enablers and force multipliers to effectively hold Mogadishu and provide essential mobility.

98. I therefore intend to engage the Security Council in discussions on the inclusion of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment and the provision of force multipliers such as helicopter units and transport and engineering capabilities within the United Nations support package for AMISOM. Further to the decisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 2 December, the United Nations will continue to engage in the ongoing planning process and will propose options to the Security Council upon the finalization of the strategic concept for future operations described in paragraph 31 and 32 above.

99. I welcome the approval of the national security and stabilization plan by the Council of Ministers and urge its early parliamentary approval. The United Nations remains committed to assisting the Transitional Federal Government in developing its security and police forces, but re-emphasizes the need for accountability and transparency, and for the effective receipt, control and management of equipment and resources provided by donors. I am grateful to Member States and regional organizations for their support, both through bilateral arrangements and through the auspices of the Joint Security Committee, and urge others to contribute to this effort.

100. With strong emergency support from donors, the humanitarian community made strides towards reversing famine by rapidly scaling up its response. By November, three of the six regions where famine had been declared during the previous reporting period, Bay, Bakool and Shabelle Hoose, had been lifted to pre-famine levels and the number of Somalis facing famine had been reduced from 750,000 to 250,000. However, these fragile improvements can be sustained only if the current level of emergency assistance continues, which will require a significant commitment on the part of donors to funding the Consolidated Appeal for 2012.

101. I am also concerned by Al-Shabaab's ban on several United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations operating in areas under its control, which places at risk the fragile improvements at a time when 3 million Somalis in southern Somalia remain in humanitarian crisis. In addition, I remain concerned about the

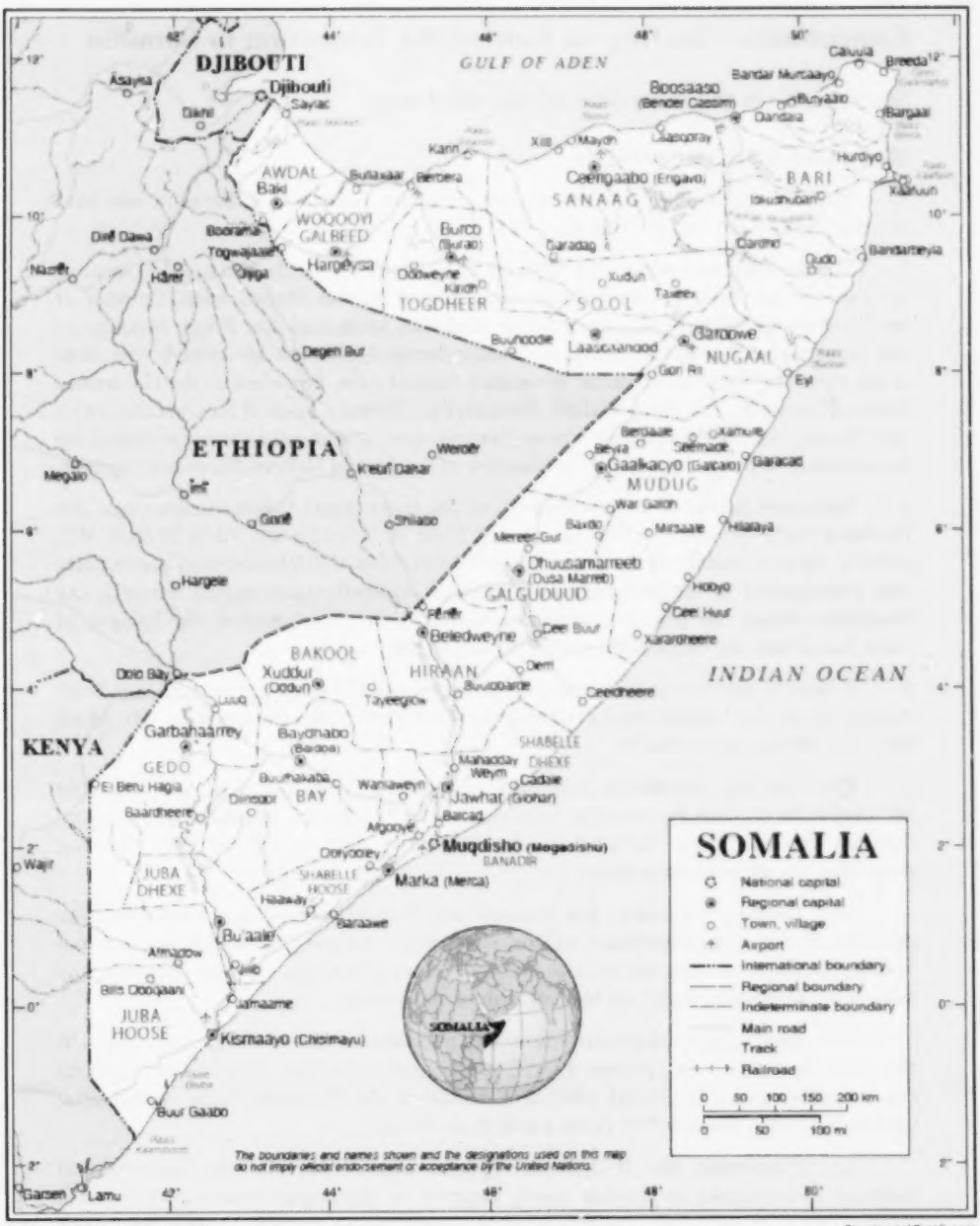
impact that ongoing fighting is having on civilians. I reiterate that all parties to the conflict must respect humanitarian law and thereby refrain from actions that would cause further displacements or disrupt humanitarian access to those in need.

102. I welcome the United Nations strategy for recovery and stabilization in Mogadishu. While some projects are ongoing, further implementation depends on the future availability of funds and on expanded and secure access to Mogadishu. I urge donors to provide additional and flexible funds that permit rapid disbursements to address the immediate needs of the population.

103. I am deeply concerned over continuing grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, especially against women and children, and call on all parties to immediately cease these violations and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice. I welcome the agreement between the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Prime Minister to establish a joint task force to address gender-based violence and to protect civilians, and encourage relevant parties to move this swiftly forward. I also welcome the recommitment of the Transitional Federal Government to the signing and implementation of a Security Council-mandated plan for ending the recruitment and use of children by its forces, and look forward to the timely completion of the plan. I urge the Transitional Federal Government to work with the United Nations system in ensuring that children separated from the security forces, as well as from Al-Shabaab, receive appropriate immediate and long-term services.

104. As stated in my previous report, the increased presence of the United Nations in Somalia will enhance engagement with the authorities, especially in support of the implementation of the transitional tasks and the road map. In this regard, I welcome my Special Representative's imminent relocation to Mogadishu. I also welcome the opening of the Turkish Embassy in Mogadishu and the commitment expressed by the United Kingdom and Italy to do the same, security permitting. I urge others to follow suit.

105. Finally, I pay tribute to the Governments of Burundi and Uganda for their continued sacrifice and commitment with respect to the cause of peace in Somalia. I reiterate my condolences to the families of the victims, including the relatives of the forces of the Transitional Federal Government, its allies and AMISOM soldiers who have lost their lives. I also express my gratitude to my Special Representative for his dedication and commitment to advancing the cause of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. The men and women serving in the United Nations and partner organizations who operate under difficult conditions have a special role in ensuring that Somalis receive the best that the international community has to offer.


DJIBOUTI
GULF OF ADEN
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
INDIAN OCEAN
SOMALIA
National capital
Regional capital
Town, village
Airport
International boundary
Regional boundary
Indeterminate boundary
Main road
Track
Railroad
Muqdisho (Mogadishu)
Baydhabo (Baidoa)
Garbahaarrey
Beledweyne
Dhuusamarreeb (Dusa Marreb)
Gaalkacyo (Galcaio)
Garoowe
Boosaaso (Bender Qassim)
Ceerigaabo (Erigavo)
Burco (Burao)
Hargeysa
Berbera
Kismaayo (Chisimayu)
Jamaame
Marka (Merca)
Jawhar (Gohar)
Baardheere
Luuq
Dolo Bay
Dollow
Belet Hawa
Bulo Burte
Buur Gaabo
Garissa
Lamu
Wajir
Mandera
Moyale
Negele
Dire Dawa
Jijiga
Degeh Bur
Gode
Shilabo
Werder
Kelafo
Obbia
Hobyo
Harardheere
Eyl
Bandarbeyla
Qandala
Bargaal
Caluula
Bandar Murcaayo
Buuhoodle
Laasqoray
Xiis
Kalabaydh
Xudun
Taleex
Dararweyne
Qardho
Iskushuban
Hurdiyo
Kaambuuni
Ceel Afweyn
Ceel Buur
Ceel Dheer
Adado
Dhusamareb
Galkacyo
Jariiban
Mataban
Bulo Burte
Belet Weyne
Jowhar
Afgooye
Baraawe
Kismaayo
Buur Gaabo
Garissa
Lamu
Map no. 3690 Rev. 9 UNITED NATIONS
May 2011 (B&W)
Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Annex

Consultative Meeting on Ending the Transition in Somalia

Statement on the adoption of the road map

Mogadishu, 6 September 2011

1. The first Consultative Meeting on Ending the Transition in Somalia was held in Mogadishu from 4 to 6 September 2011.

2. The meeting was addressed by H.E. Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, President of the Transitional Federal Government; Hon. Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament; H.E. Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government; Abdirahman Mohamed Mohamud, President of the Puntland State of Somalia; Mohamed Ahmed Alin, President of the Galmudug State of Somalia; and Hon. Wafula Wamunyinyi, Deputy Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The meeting was facilitated by Augustine P. Mahiga, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

3. Delegates included representatives of the transitional federal institutions, the Puntland State of Somalia, the Galmudug State of Somalia and Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a. Approximately three dozen stakeholders from the international community also participated in the proceedings, including regional organizations, namely, the European Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

4. A special session on the humanitarian crisis and the ongoing drought was held, during which the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Mr. Mark Bowden, briefed participants.

5. The meeting considered four priority tasks for ending the transition before 20 August 2012, namely, security, constitution, reconciliation and good governance; adopted the road map outlined in the appendix; and agreed to the following principles for its implementation:

(a) Somali ownership: the Transitional Federal Government shall lead the process of the implementation of the road map, working with the Transitional Federal Parliament, regional entities and all sectors of society, including women, the business community, religious leaders, elders and youth;

(b) Inclusivity and participation: the implementation of the priority tasks in the road map shall be inclusive with participation of the Transitional Federal Government, the Transitional Federal Parliament, the Puntland State of Somalia, Galmudug, Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a and civil society;

(c) Resources: the transitional federal institutions and the international community undertake to provide timely support for the implementation of the road map in line with a resource mobilization plan with milestones which shall be agreed within 21 days. Financial support by the international community shall be on a results basis and contingent upon the implementation of the priority tasks in the road map;

(d) In view of the limited time and resources, the transitional federal institutions and the international community should, to the extent possible, hold

meetings inside Somalia to allow the transitional federal institutions to devote more time to the implementation of the road map;

(e) Monitoring and compliance: the implementation of the road map shall be monitored on a continuous basis and appropriate measures taken to ensure compliance with the benchmarks and timelines in accordance with the Kampala Accord.

6. Within 14 days, a Technical Committee, composed of the transitional federal institutions, regional entities, Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a, and regional organizations including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the League of Arab States, the European Union and the United Nations, shall be formed to facilitate cooperation and collaboration among the Somali parties and with its international partners to implement the road map. The Committee shall work from Mogadishu.

7. Finally, the meeting expressed gratitude to AMISOM and troop-contributing countries, namely, Uganda and Burundi, and Somali forces for the sacrifices they continue to make to advance the cause of peace and stability in Somalia.

Signed on this day, 6 September 2011, in Mogadishu, Somalia

H.E Abdiweli Mohamed Ali,
Prime Minister of the TFG.

Abdi Farah Sa[illegible],
Minister of Education, Puntland State of Somalia

Mohamed Ali-Nur Hegi,
Minister of Int. Cooperation, Galmudug

Khalif Abdulkadir Moalin Noor
Head of the Delegation, ASWJ

Augustine P. Mahiga,
SRSG

Hon. Wafula Wamunyinyi,
DSRCC

Mohamed Said Omar,
Senior Governance & Policy Advisor
IGAD

Mohamed Idris,
Head of League of Arab States Mission
in Somalia

Appendix

Somalia End of Transition Road Map

Benchmark 1: Security – *(a) Improved Security in Mogadishu and the rest of Somalia*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) An inclusive JSC through bi-monthly meetings in Mogadishu to address key security issues and challenges facing Somalia; (b) National Security and Stabilization Plan (NSSP) approved and being implemented by 19 October 2011. Over the next 12 months implement the following priority areas: (I) Establishment of basic administrative structures and extending maintenance of law and order in areas which have recently come under TFG control and ensure that Somali regional forces being included within NSSP remit; (II) Enhanced TFG integration and coordination role in co-opting local militia under its authority; (III) Regional/District Security Committees for coordinating/facilitating civilian security, law and order established; (IV) Disengaging fighters / Defectors / Surrendees program being implemented; (V) Prevention of the presence of children in the armed forces; (VI) Efforts being made on protection of civilians from all armed violence, adherence to International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law	–JSC, Ministers: Defense, Interior and National Security, Finance, Planning and Heads of National Security Agencies, Observer status -Puntland State of Somalia, Galmudug State of Somalia, ASWJ) –TFP: Speaker and Parliamentary Committee on Security; JSC, regional entities including ASWJ –Heads of National Security Agencies; –UN, AU, IGAD and key member states involved in supporting Security Sector Development	—*JSC Secretariat; Meeting Schedule; Office Space;* —*Secretariat Staff;* —*Budget;* —*Funding;* —*Workplan* –*Senior Security Experts* —*Trainings*	** *(2 day) JSC structured meetings expanded to include regional entities and ASWJ* ***Disseminate National Security Stabilization Plan with regional entities before adoption;* ****Basic administrative structures;* ****Inclusion of Somali regional forces within NSSP remit;* ****Integration and coordination of local militia* ****District and Security Committees;* ****Defector programs;*

Benchmark 1: Security – *(b) Effective maritime security and counter piracy policy and strategy*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Effective maritime security and counter piracy policy and legislation in conjunction with regional entities including Puntland State of Somalia and Somaliland established by 20 January 2012, to prevent piracy and protect Somalia natural resources. In particular: *(I)* EEZ declared by 19 December 2011; *(II)* Appoint a Counter Piracy Coordinator under a designated Minister by 19 December 2011; *(III)* Establish Somali Maritime Police Force/Coastguard(s)/Coastal monitoring capability, coordinated with land police force(s); *(IV)* Agreed maritime security strategy with the regions and other governments including through Kampala Process by March 2012 *(V)* Develop programmes for anti-piracy community engagement and linked coastal economic projects by 20 December 2011 and begin implementation by 20 March 2012 *(VI)* Build capacity to prosecute, try and imprison piracy and maritime law case by 18 May 2012; *(VII)* Enact Anti-Piracy Legislation by 18 May 2012	--Min of Fisheries, Min of Transport and Ports, Min of Interior and National Security, Somali Mission to UN, AU, IGAD, regional entities including ASWJ --Prime Minister special envoy for EEZ issues	--*Kampala Process, Secure funding, Resources Mobilization* --*Contact Group on Piracy of the Coast of Somalia*	*implementation;* --*Counter Maritime Piracy Legislation, agreement between TFG and other administrations*

Benchmark 2: Constitution - *(a) the Draft Constitution finalized for adoption*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) TFG policy decision on how to proceed with the constitutional process by 19 September 2011; (b) Committee of Somali Experts (maximum 9 persons including up to 4 women) appointed by 19 September 2011 to support the preparation of Draft Constitution; (c) Begin Consultations with Stakeholders on Federalism and Decentralized System of Administration and other contentious issues by 19 October 2011; *(d)* Stakeholders Consultative Meetings to discuss Federalism and Decentralized System of Administration and resolution of other contentious issues by 19 November 2011; (e) Transitional Federal Charter amended by 19 December 2011 to enable the constitutional process to proceed; (f) Stakeholders Report on Federalism and Decentralized System of Administration and resolution of contentious issues compiled by 30 December 2011; (g) Draft Constitution published by 20 January 2012; and Stakeholders Consultative Meetings held by 20 March 2012 to validate Draft Constitution; Final Draft Constitution published by 18 May 2012;	--Prime Minister, Minister for Constitution, --Prime Minister and Minister for Constitution; Speaker, in consultation with all Stakeholders --IFCC, and Committee of Experts, --Technical Committee, Committee of Experts, SRSG --Speaker, Minister for Constitution, and PCC, IFCC, Committee of Experts --IFCC, Committee of Experts, --As above	*--IFCC and Committee of Somali Expert Secretariat* *--External Experts and Support Staff; Funding, International Experts, Trainings, Capacity Building* *--Budget and Work plan* *--Focus Group Discussions* *--Draft Amendments* *--Civic Education* *--Public Information* *--Capacity Building* *--Publication and Dissemination of Report*	***Progress report* ***Committee of Expert appointed* ***Stakeholders Report and Resolutions* ***Thematic and Stakeholders Consultation Meetings,* ***Charter Amended* ***Stakeholders Consultation Report* ***Draft Constitution* ***Stakeholder Meeting* ***Final Draft Constitution*

Benchmark 2: Constitution - *(b) the Draft Constitution adopted*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Appoint Joint Committee (TFG, TFP, Regional Administrations, Experts, CSO representatives – Maximum 15 persons including 5 women) by 19 September 2011, to undertake preparation for adoption of the Draft Constitution; (b) Preparatory Plan and Report for provisional adoption of the Draft Constitution completed by 15 November 2011; (c) High Level Consultative Meeting to discuss the process for federating Somalia through development of the State Governments, Regional and District Administrations held by 19 October 2011 the Meeting should also agree on Preparatory Plan for provisional adoption of the Draft Constitution; (d) Begin the preparation for provisional adoption of the Draft Constitution by 20 January 2012; (e) Preparation for provisional adoption of the Draft Constitution completed by 19 April 2012; (f) Begin provisional adoption process for the Draft Constitution by 20 April 2012; Draft Constitution to be adopted by 1 July 2012; (g) Constitutional Referendum held in accordance with the provisions of the New Constitution	—President, Speaker, Prime Minister in consultation with all Stakeholders —Joint Committee —President, Prime Minister, Speaker, Regional Administrations, Technical Committee CSO, IFCC,SRSG —Speaker, Minister for Constitution, Joint Committee, PCC, , Technical Committee —Joint Committee, Technical Committee, IFCC –Modalities for adoption –Reformed Parliament, Technical Committee, IMG,	—*ToR for Joint Committee, Budget, Work plan, International Experts, Secretariat, Resource Mobilization, Training* —*Dissemination* —*Stakeholders Meeting Budget and Planning Process* —*Joint Report, Stakeholders Agreement, Draft Amendment,* –*Dates and sequencing of elections* —*Preparatory Plan* –*Election Plan and Oversight Mechanisms*	***Joint Committee appointed* ***Report of the Joint Committee* ***Stakeholders Meeting facilitated by SRSG held* ***Stakeholders agreement on reform and the modalities for adoption of draft constitution* ***Reformed Parliament* ***Preparation Plan* ***Draft Constitution Adopted and Elections*

Benchmark 2: Constitution : *(c) Parliamentary Reform*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Progress Report on Reform of Parliament by Parliamentary Committee on Reform by 19 September 2011; the Committee to Recommend immediate reforms aimed at making TFP effective to implement the Roadmap;	--Speaker, TFP Reform Committee;	---*Appointment Letter, Terms of Reference of the Joint Committee, Parliamentary Experts, Workshop Work plan, and Budget*	*** *Recommendations for Reforms*
(b) Reform of TFP to begin by 19 September 2011 and completed by 19 November 2011;	---Speaker and TFP Reform Committee		*** *Reforms to Implement the Roadmap*
(c) Appoint Joint Committee (TFG, TFP, Regional Administrations, Civil Society and Experts - not more than 15 persons including 5 women) by 19 September 2011 to consult and prepare recommendations and modalities for establishing a new Federal Parliament under a new Federal Constitution. The size and criteria of the new Parliament shall be determined by the Constituent Assembly. All Federal States must be based on the Transitional Federal Charter. The Government shall encourage the formation of new Federal States based on the TFC	----TFG, TFP, Regional Administrations and Technical Committee,	---*Technical Committee*	***Joint Committee Appointed
(d) Report of the Joint Committee on establishment of a new Federal Parliament under new Federal Constitution ready by 19 November 2011.	--Joint Committee,		***Report of the Joint Committee
(e) Stakeholders Consultative Meeting held by 19 November 2011 to agree on establishment of a new Federal Parliament under new Federal Constitution;	---Joint Committee, TFG, TFP, Regional Administrations and Technical Committee, AU, IGAD		***Stakeholders Meeting
(f) Stakeholders Agreement on establishment of new Federal Parliament under new Federal Constitution included in the Draft Constitution by 20 January 2012;	---SRSG		***Stakeholders Agreement and Report included in Draft Constitution

Benchmark 2: Constitution *(d) Elections and Constitutional Referendum*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Enact legislative framework for the Interim Electoral Commission (b) Appoint Competent Members of an Interim Independent Electoral Commission (maximum 9 persons and up to 4 women) by 19 September 2011; to undertake preparations for elections (c) Prepare guidelines for elections and/or selection of Members of Parliament, State and Regional, and District/Local Administrations, the nomination of candidates, the registration of citizens as voters, the conduct of elections and referendum, the regulation and supervision of elections by 20 December 2011 (d) Enact legislation on Elections including the formation and registration of Political Parties by 30 December 2011; (e) Prepare plans for Elections and/or Selection/Nomination for Members of Parliament, District/Local Administrations, Registration of Political Parties, Registration of Voters, Voter Education, Civic Education by 20 January 2012; preparations plan to be ready by 20 May 2012; (f) Begin the Selection/Nomination for Members of Federal Parliament, District/Local Administrations by 20 May 2012; and complete the process by 20 June 2012; (g) Undertake Elections (direct or indirect) for Members of Parliament, and District/Local Administrations, and President by 20 August 2012	—Speaker, TFP, Minister for Constitution –President, Speaker, Prime Minister in consultation with all Stakeholders —Interim Independent Electoral Commission; —Speaker, Prime Minister, TFP, —Interim Independent Electoral Commission; Minister for Interior and National Security; and UN, AU, IGAD —As above —Interim Independent Electoral Commission, Puntland State of Somali, UN, AU, IGAD	—*Appoi*ment Letter, Members of the Commission; Committees, Workshop Work plan, and Budget —	*** *Members of Interim Independent Electoral Commission appointed* ***Guidelines Prepared* ***Legislation on Elections and Political Parties* ***Elections Plans and Political Parties Formed* ***Selection and Nomination for MPs* ***Elections (direct or indirect)*

Benchmark 3: *Political Outreach and Reconciliation*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Convene High Level Committee Meeting by 19 September 2011 to implement reconciliation with regional entities including ASWJ based on previous agreements and thereafter initiate dialogues and engagement with other groups in Somalia (regional entities should be based on TFC)	–President, Speaker, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, regional entities including ASWJ	–*High Level Meeting in Somalia* –*Reconciliation Council, Secretariat, Office, Staff, Budget, Resource Mobilization, Work Plan*	"*High Level Committee meeting convened in Somalia–Reconciliation Council*
(b) TFG in consultation with regional entities including ASWJ to prepare National Reconciliation Plan including resolving inter-clan disputes, inclusive outreach strategy to be approved by parliament by 1 October 2011.	—TFG, TFP,		"*Report on District Peace and Security Committees established*– *Report number of regions and local administration visited, modalities for working with local administrations, basic services*
(c) Reform, Revitalize National Reconciliation Commission by 1 October 2011	–TFG, TFP, Minister for Constitution and Reconciliation, Minister for Interior and National Security, regional entities including ASWJ –AS above-	–*District Peace and Security Committees, -Budget and Work plan, Coordination Mechanisms* -*Regions and local administrations to visit, basic social service to population* –*Resource Mobilization*	"*Modalities for working with local administrations being implemented*
(d) Support regional entities including ASWJ to coordinate and support local level reconciliation and peace building initiatives across the country by 19 November 2011;			
(e) Subject to security visit all regions under the TFG and allied regional entities by 19 November 2011; and/or establish the modalities for supporting and working/establishing local administrations;	–President, Prime Minister, Speaker		
(f) Activate the existing Peace Committees within regional entities and facilitate the establishment of new ones by 19 November or 2011 to facilitate local/grass roots reconciliation and peace building initiatives;			

Benchmark 4: Good Governance: *(a)Transparency and Accountability*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Enhance mechanisms for greater coordination and information sharing between Somali and international development and humanitarian agencies by 19 September 2011;	--Minister for Planning, Interior and National Security, Technical Committee	--Meeting with Aid Agencies to review coordination mechanism	**Report on coordination and information sharing;
(b) Enact legislation and implement measures by 19 October 2011 to fight corruption and abuse of public offices at all levels of government including (local and regional);	---Prime Minister, President TFP, TC	--Team to undertake Analysis of all Receipts and Expenditures for all TFG Revenues and Income;	**Enhance coordination mechanisms;
(c) Appoint Competent Members of an Interim Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (maximum 9 persons including 4 women) by 19 November 2011;	-Interim Anti-Corruption and Commission, Technical Committee, Minister for Justice	--Experts, Field Study – Audit Exercise, Capacity Building	***Interim ACC Members
(d) Appoint a Competent Task Force by 19 December 2011 to prepare report of all TFG revenues, receipts and expenditures, airport taxes, landing fees, parking fees, over flight fees, port fees and charges including wharfage charges and fees, telecommunications and including from donors, etc;	--Prime Minister, Minister for Finance, Planning, Trade		****Measures and Impact on Corruption Report;
	---Minister for Finance, Auditor General, Accountant General		**Task Force Appointed
	---Prime Minister, Minister for Planning,		*** Task Force Report
			***Fiscal Budget passed by Parliament
			****Measures and Impact

Benchmark 4: Good Governance *(b)Public Finance Management*			
Key Tasks and Timeline	**Responsibility**	**Resources**	**Compliance**
(a) Ensure that all government revenues are collected using official government documents and recorded according to the law and deposited to the Consolidated Fund at the Central Bank by 19 December 2011 (b) Comprehensive Report on all TFG Revenues and Expenditure completed by 20 January 2012; (c) Review and update existing Civil Service Code/Law by 20 January 2012; (d) Formulate and approve a National Fiscal Budget for the year 2011/2012 by 31 December 2011; (e) Initiate the process to develop a National Development and Recovery Strategy by 20 February 2012	--Prime Minister, Minister for Finance, Planning, Trade , Interior --Minister for Finance, Auditor General, Accountant General --Prime Minister, Minister for Planning, —Ministry of Finance National Civil Service Commission, Ministry of Labour, —Minister for Finance	*--Meeting with Aid Agencies to review coordination mechanism* *--Team to undertake Analysis of all Receipts and Expenditures for all TFG Revenues and Income;* *--Experts, Field Study – Audit Exercise, Capacity Building*	******Fiscal Budget passed by Parliament* ****Measures and Impact Report on Appointment and Discipline of Public Servants*